THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865. NO. 164

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, One Year.....$10 00
" " Six Months.....5 00
" " Three Months.....2 50
" " One Month.....1 00
Weekly paper, One Year.....5 00
" " Six Months.....3 00
" " Three Months.....1 50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Day.....$1 00
" " Two Days.....1 50
" " Three Days.....2 00
" " One Week.....3 00
" " Two Weeks.....5 00
" " Three Weeks.....7 00
" " One Month.....10 00
" " Two Months.....15 00
" " Three Months.....20 00
" " Six Months.....30 00
" " One Year.....50 00

Larger advertisements will be charged in exact proportion with the above, and must be paid for when handed in.

One inch lengthwise the column will constitute a Square, no matter what the type may be used.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notices will be set in minion, leaded, and inserted under the *Special Notice* head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every insertion.

LOCAL COLUMN.

Local Notices will be published in the Local Column, at the following rates:

One time, One Day.....$1 00
Two Times.....1 50
Three Times.....2 00
One Week.....3 00
Two Weeks.....5 00
Three Weeks.....7 00
One Month.....10 00
Two Months.....15 00
Three Months.....20 00
Six Months.....30 00
One Year.....50 00

Ten Lines, or more, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents a line for each insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES, HERALDED &c.

Will be charged extra as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to put cash for everything in our business, we must have the same.

May, 10, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Particulars of the Flight of Davis.

Admiral Semmes and others En Route for a Long Island in the Pacific.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* writes as follows to that paper:

CHESTER, S. C. May 12—Midnight.

After a railroad ride of two hundred and eighteen miles from Raleigh, via Greensboro, Salisbury and Charlotte to this place, I reached here two hours and a half ago, just in time to find a dispatch going over the wires announcing the capture of Jeff Davis and others of the party who were traveling with him.

ADDITIONAL CONCERNING DAVIS' FLIGHT.

Those who have read the *Herald* will remember that Davis issued a proclamation at Danville, on his arrival there. That proclamation was written by Benjamin, on a rough, dusty table, in the gloomy composing room of a country printing office. The table on which it was penned is now used by Mr. Hanaman, to write his correspondence on to your paper.

Mrs Davis preceded her husband until he crossed the North Carolina line, when she rejoined him.

Just before Davis reached Greensboro he was almost surrounded by a detachment of Stoneman's cavalry, who might easily have caught him had they known who he was. After leaving Danville, Davis intended going immediately and directly for South. On arriving at Johnston's headquarters, and learning of the terms of the convention between Sherman and Johnston, and hoping that he would be allowed to leave the country, he altered his mind, and remained at Charlotte. It was frequently remarked that it was dangerous for him to do so, but he invariably replied that he had too many friends, and knew the country too well, to be caught by any of the forces in the Yankee army.

Jeff. Davis remained at Greensboro until twelve o'clock on the day that the armistice expired. At eleven o'clock on that day his horse, a handsome, blooded bay, was brought to the door of the private house in which he was stopping. At twelve, having learned that the terms of the truce and convention were rejected, he mounted his horse, and accompanied by numerous friends and officials, rode off. At the same time two thousand cavalry, under command of Major General Dibbrel, moved off with him, acting in the capacity of an escort.

That night Davis reached the vicinity of Lexington, where he encamped. The next morning he took breakfast with James Madison Leach, ex-member of the United States Congress, and one of the body who styled themselves Confederate States Congress. Mr. Leach was reported to be strongly in favor of re-union.

In passing through Lexington Davis was introduced by Judge Freemen, of Mississippi, who was travelling with him, to Dr. Dusenbury, a native of the place. The doctor invited Davis in to take a drink of apple brandy, and he did so. A brief conversation ensued.

The doctor remarked:—

"Mr. Davis, our cause is lost."

Davis replied, "Our cause may be lost, but the principle for which we are contending will present itself at another time, in another shape."

He meant that there would yet be a conflict between the great agricultural interests of the South and the manufacturing and commercial interests of the North and Northwest.

The conversation continuing, Dr. Dusenbury again observed—

"The masses of the people of the South were not prepared for self-government."

To that he replied by saying—"Unfortunately it was so."

During the whole conversation Davis looked careworn, fatigued and dispirited. He complained of suffering severely from neuralgia.

Mr. Davis's private secretary told a friend that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars would cover all the specie they had with them.

SEMMES AND DUNNINGTON.

Admiral Semmes and Captain Dunnington (latter lately commanding the so-called Confederate James river squadron) and others who were in the rebel

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865. NO. 164

[illegible] their minds that they will [illegible] a united people of these [illegible] so [illegible] down to some [illegible] Florida Coast, where they [illegible] until Southern [illegible] [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] has been established between Fayetteville and Heath's brigade is [illegible] Gen. Kautz's [illegible] to Charleston. Col. Kerwin, with [illegible] at Fayetteville. Col. Savage, with [illegible] to guard the Tar River line and [illegible] in the direction of Virginia. Col. Savage [illegible] northwest of Greensboro [illegible] in the direction of the North Carolina line.

RESULT WHO WILL NOT SURRENDER.

A detachment of cavalry has been sent out in the direction of Grove Orchard, near the South Carolina line, to catch a band of rebels, reported to be three hundred strong, who say they will not surrender unless absolutely forced to do so. The "indomitable" has been sent out after them.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

The Cunard mail steamer Cuba, Captain Stone, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th of May, arrived at the port of New York on the 16th.

The London *Times* says the reception of Sir Frederick Bruce by President Johnson augurs well for the future relations of the two countries. It was a cordial one, but it was accompanied with certain [illegible] on both sides which divested it of formality, and prohibited its being regarded as a fresh earnest of amity. The *Times* says the language of the President pacific and statesmanlike, and Americans may feel sure it will meet with a response in England. The article concludes by expressing a hope that the idle words of provocation which have been employed by irresponsible persons may be buried in the grave of President Lincoln.

The United States gunboat Sacramento arrived at Dartmouth on the 27th from Lisbon, and sailed again on the 29 for Plymouth. During her stay two of her crew attempted to swim ashore. One was drowned. The other was picked up by the coast guard and taken ashore in an exhausted state, but he recovered.

The Kangaroo reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 5th of May.

The Melbourne arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 5th.

THE ASSASSINATION—THE QUEEN'S REPLY TO THE PARLIAMENTARY ADDRESS.

In the House of Lords on the 4th inst., Viscount Sidney, the Lord Chamberlain, and in the House of Commons Lord Probythe, Comptroller of the Household, brought up her majesty's reply to the address in reference to the assassination of President Lincoln, which was as follows:—

I entirely participate in the sentiments you have addressed to me on the assassination of the President of the United States, and I have given directions to my Minister at Washington to make known to the government of that country the feelings which you entertain, in common with myself and my whole people, with regard to this deplorable event.

In the House of Lords, on the same evening, Lord Ravensworth asked Lord Derby to explain the sense in which, in the debate in reference to the assassination of President Lincoln, he had used words implying that if the Confederates in any way connected themselves with, or justified the perpetrators of this great crime, they would commit worse than a crime—a great blunder. The expression was capable of being misinterpreted, but he believed it was used in the sense in which the same remark was applied by Prince Talleyrand to the conduct of the First Consul in reference to the murder of the Duke D'Enghien, namely, that the crime thus committed was a political blunder, fraught with even more serious consequences than a crime.

The Earl of Derby said he did not think it possible that any misconception could exist as to the sense in which he used the words. What he said on that occasion was this: That he entirely disbelieved that the Confederate authorities, from their former character, would give their approval or sanction to this horrible crime, so that they would not view it with feelings of the utmost abhorrence; and he added that if it were otherwise they would be guilty not only of a crime, but, using the well known political aphorism employed by Prince Talleyrand, they would be guilty of what was worse than a crime—a blunder; meaning thereby that they would be sanctioning what was not only highly immoral in itself but that which could do nothing but inflict the most serious injury upon their political cause. It was in that sense only that he used the term.

PUBLIC MEETINGS OF CONDOLENCE.

Public meetings and resolutions of sympathy with the American people continue to pour in from all quarters, and it is clear that almost every public body in England must have given expression to its sympathy. Among the latest demonstrations was one by the workingmen of London, who, in addition to resolutions of condolence, adopted one rejoicing at the recent Union successes and the destruction of slavery.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had held a special meeting to record its profound sorrow and indignation. The resolution says: While expressing their deep sympathy with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and through them with the nation at large, on this national calamity, they fervently hope it may not delay the return of peace and confidence to a afflicted country.

SYMPATHY OF THE PORTUGUESE CORTES.

The Portuguese Cortes had passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the people of the United States at the assassination of President Lincoln.

ADDRESS OF THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

At Berlin, on the 3d inst., the address of sympathy from the Chamber of Deputies was presented to the American Minister. His Excellency, in reply, thanked the Chamber, in the name of the United States government and people, for the sympathy expressed by the members of so illustrous and in every way so distinguished an assembly. He lamented the great loss sustained by the death of Mr. Lincoln.—He also extolled the great services rendered by the Germans to the cause of the Union, and said that America would never forget what the Germans had done for her cause. Mr. Seward was now better.—His death would be almost as great a loss to them as Mr. Lincoln. The death of the President would not change in the policy of the States. Whatever merit was due he had left his country and the unanimous people, and the will of the people had called for Andy Johnson. There was no fear of any change. A long public career was a guarantee against [illegible] Abraham Lincoln, and pledged the same thing in behalf of Andrew Johnson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen [illegible] her mourning, appeared on the 24th of May [illegible] on the occasion of President [illegible] with black border, on [illegible] Letter, U. S. Death.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—P. M.

Cotton—Sales to-day at 26 1-2 a 27 1-2 d. Middling 26 1-2 d.
United States five-twenties, 63 1-2.
Illinois Centrals, 75 1-4 a 3-4.
Erie shares, 50 1-4 a 3-4.
Confederate loan 14 a 15.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—P. M.

Cotton.—The market has been rather flat and irregular to-day. American and Egyptian are generally about 1d. below the official quotations of yesterday. Sales of the day 8,000 bales, including 1,500 for export and speculation.

Breadstuffs generally are quiet and unchanged.—The weather has been showery, but is now fine and very favorable for the crops.

Provisions to-day have undergone no movement. Everything is quiet and steady.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

HEADQ'RS. DEP'T. OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., April 24, 1865.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the troops under my command since January 1, 1865, the date of my last report addressed to Major General George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, under whose command I was then serving.

On the 2d January, 1865, I marched with the Twenty-third Army corps from Columbia, Tennessee, and arrived at Clifton, on the Tennessee River, on the 8th, under orders to embark my troops at that point and move to Eastport, Mississippi. But before the embarkation had commenced, I received, January 14, an order from the Lieutenant General Commanding, through the Chief of Staff of the Army, to move with the Twenty-third Army corps to Annapolis, Maryland. Accordingly the movement was commenced on the following day. The troops moved with their artillery and horses, but without wagons, by steam transports to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence by rail to Washington, District of Columbia, and Alexandria, Virginia, a second order from Washington having changed the destination from Annapolis.

Although in mid-winter, and weather unusually severe even for that season, the movement was effected without delay, accident, or suffering on the part of the troops. By the 31st of January the whole command had arrived at Washington and Alexandria.

At Alexandria great and unfavorable delay was caused by the freezing of the Potomac, which rendered its navigation impossible much of the time for several weeks. Meanwhile I met the Lieutenant General Commanding at Fortress Monroe, and went with him to the mouth of Cape Fear River to consult with Rear-Admiral Porter and Major General Terry relative to future operations. On my return to Washington an order was issued from the War Department creating the Department of North Carolina, and assigning me to its command.

My instructions from the Lieutenant General Commanding, as well as those received from you, through Major General Foster, made the ultimate object of my operations the occupation of Goldsboro', the opening of railroad communication between that point and the sea coast, the accumulation of supplies for your Army, and the junction of my forces with your main army at or near Goldsboro'. Wilmington was made my first objective, because it would afford a valuable auxiliary, base to Morehead City in the event of our junction being made at Goldsboro' as designed, and because its possession by us would be of great value to you in case the movement of the enemy's main army or other circumstances should render advisable a concentration of your Army at some point further south than Goldsboro'.

As soon as it became possible to navigate the Potomac, I started from Alexandria with the Third division, Twenty-third Army corps, under command of Major Gen. J. D. Cox, and reached the mouth of Cape Fear River on the 9th of February, and landed upon the peninsula near Fort Fisher.

Major General A. H. Terry, with about 8,000 men, then held a line across the peninsula about two miles above the fort, and occupied Smithville and Fort Caswell on the south side of the river, while the naval squadron, under Rear Admiral Porter, occupied positions in Cape Fear River and off the coast, covering the flanks of General Terry's line.

The enemy occupied Fort Anderson on the west bank, with a collateral line running to a large swamp about three-fourths of a mile distant, and a line opposite Fort Anderson running across the peninsula from Cape Fear River to Masonboro' Sound. His position was impregnable against direct attack, and could be turned only by crossing Masonboro' Sound above his left or pressing around the swamp which covered his right.

The force I then had seemed too small for so extended a movement as either of those mentioned, but time being important I determined to make the attempt without waiting for the arrival of more of my troops. On the 11th of February I pushed forward General Terry's line, supported by General Cox's division, drove in the enemy's pickets, and entrenched in a new position close enough to the enemy's line to compel him to hold the latter in force. I then made preparations to send a force of heavy troops and artillery by sea to a point [illegible] Sound, which, with a force of General Terry and General Abbott, would be sufficient to assault along the beach in the rear of the position which were to hold. Said point being the beach near the mouth of Myrtle Sound, and about the latter of the main land in rear of Hoke's position. The weather however, became so stormy as to render the execution of this plan impossible. On the night of February 14, I determined to move the attack the open beach, with the heavily high tides caused by the heavy sea wind made it impracticable to reach the point of crossing before daylight in the morning, when our movements would be discovered by the enemy before a crossing of the sound could be secured. Hoke, after hard night's work, the attempt was abandoned, I turned attention to the enemy's right. It would not have to contend with the difficulties of both land and sea. General Cox's and Abbott's divisions were crossed over to Federal Point, and they were joined by Colonel Wilmington road. Gen. Cox's division, which [illegible] my's position at 4 advanced along the main works. Here two [illegible] encountered the occupy the enemy, whereupon and adjacent other two brigades and [illegible] intrenched to started around the swampy covers, with his right to strike the Wilmington [illegible] division, Fort Anderson. The distance to enemy's was about fifteen miles. The enemy, [illegible] his cavalry of Gen. Cox's movement, had abandoned his works on both sides of the [illegible] during the night of February 19, and fell back behind Town Creek on the west, and to a corresponding position, covered by swamps, on the east. We thus gained possession of the main defences of Cape Fear River and of Wilmington, with 10 pieces of heavy ordnance and a large amount of ammunition. Our loss was but trifling.

On the following day Gen. Cox pursued the enemy to Town Creek, behind which he was found intrenched, and had destroyed the only bridge. Gen. Terry also encountered the enemy in his new position, and in force superior to Gen. Terry's. Gen. Ames' division was recrossed to the east bank, and joined General Terry in the night of the 19th.

On the 20th Gen. Cox crossed Town Creek below the enemy's position, by the use of a single flatboat found in the stream, and by wading through swamps reached the enemy's flank and rear, attacked and routed him, capturing two pieces of artillery, 375 prisoners, besides the killed and wounded, and dispersed the remainder. During the night Gen. Cox rebuilt the bridge, crossed his artillery, and the next morning pushed on toward Wilmington without opposition.

General Terry was unable to make any further advance, but occupied the attention of all of Hoke's force so that he could not send any to replace that which Cox destroyed. On the 21st General Cox secured a portion of the enemy's pontoon bridge across Brunswick River, which he had attempted to destroy, put a portion of his troops on to Eagle Island and threatened to cross the Cape Fear above Wilmington. The enemy at once set fire to his steamers, cotton, and military and naval stores, and abandoned the town. Our troops entered without opposition early in the morning of February 22, and General Terry pursued the enemy across North east River.

Our total loss in the operations from February 11 to the capture of Wilmington was about 500 officers and men killed and wounded. That of the enemy was not less than 1,000 killed, wounded and prisoners; 51 pieces of heavy ordnance, 16 light pieces, and a large amount of ammunition fell into our hands.

It affords me pleasure to acknowledge the cordial and constant co-operation of the naval squadron under Rear-Admiral Porter, so far as the nature of the operations would admit.

Having no rolling stock at Wilmington, and being nearly destitute of wagon transportation, I was compelled to operate from Newbern alone for the capture of Goldsboro'. I had already sent to Newbern about 5,000 troops belonging to the various corps of your army, and directed Brigadier General J. S. Palmer to move, with as little delay as practicable, with all his available force towards Kinston, to cover the workmen engaged in repairing the railroad. As soon as Wilmington was secured, I also sent General Ruger's division, Twenty-third Army corps, which was then arriving at Cape Fear inlet, by sea to Morehead City, to reinforce the column moving from Newbern. On the 25th, finding that General Palmer had not moved, as was expected, I sent Major General Cox to take command at Newbern and push forward at once.

General Couch's division, which had nearly completed its debarkation when Wilmington was captured, was brought to that place, and that division, with General Cox's temporarily commanded by Brigadier General Reilly, was prepared as rapidly as possible to join the column moving from Newbern by a land march. These arrangements were made because of the scarcity of both land and sea transportation. It was not until March 6th that I was able to obtain wagons enough, including those belonging to General Terry's command, to move the two divisions from Wilmington to Kinston.

On the 6th, General Couch started with the two divisions, second and third, of the Twenty-third corps, and marched, via Onslow and Richland's for Kinston. On the same day I went by sea to Morehead City, and joined General Cox beyond Newbern on the 8th. General Cox had advanced to Wise's Forks, about one and a half miles below Southwest creek, and the railroad was in rapid process.

The force in front of General Cox, which appeared to consist of Hoke's division and a small body of reserves, had fallen back behind Southwest creek, and General Cox had sent two regiments, under Col. Upham, Fifteenth Connecticut infantry, to secure the crossing of the creek on the Dover road. The enemy, having been reinforced by a portion of the old army of Tennessee, recrossed the creek some distance above the Dover road, came down in rear of Col. Upham's position, and surprised and captured nearly his entire command, about seven hundred men.

The enemy then advanced and endeavored to penetrate between General Carter's and General Palmer's divisions, occupying the Dover road and the railroad connections, but was checked by General [illegible] division, which was just arriving upon the field. Severe [illegible] engagement during the day beyond [illegible] skirmishing, and the losses on either side, with the exception of the prisoners captured from Col. Upham's [illegible] inconsiderable.

It being evident that the enemy's force was at least equal to that of Gen. Cox, and that reinforcements were arriving as rapidly as they could be brought by rail, I directed Gen. Cox to put his troops into position, entrench them strongly, and await the arrival of General Couch.

On the 9th the enemy pressed our lines strongly, and fell on his flanks. Heavy skirmishing was kept up during the day, but no assault was made. On the 10th the enemy having been largely reinforced and doubtless learning of the approach of General Couch's column, made a heavy attack upon General Cox's left and centre, but was decisively repulsed and with heavy loss. Both attacks were met mainly by General Cox's division, a portion of that division having been rapidly transferred from the centre to the left to meet the attack there, and then returned to the centre in time to repel the attack on that portion of the line. The enemy retreated in confusion from the field, leaving his killed and wounded, also a large number of arms and entrenching tools, and during the night fell back across the Neuse and burned the bridge. Our loss in this engagement was about three hundred killed and wounded, that of the enemy probably about 1,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. Couch effected his junction with Gen Cox on the following day.

Having no pontoon train I was unable to cross the Neuse until the bridge could be repaired, or the pontoons which had just arrived from the North could be brought by rail from Morehead City. The crossing was effected without opposition on the 14th, the enemy having abandoned Kinston and moved rapidly toward Smithfield to join the force under Johnston, which was concentrating to oppose your advance from Fayetteville.

Immediately after the occupation of Kinston I put a large force of troops to work upon the railroad, in aid of the Construction corps under Colonel Wright, rebuilt the wagon bridge over the Neuse, and brought forward supplies preparatory to a further advance.

I moved from Kinston on the morning of the 20th, and entered Goldsboro' with but slight opposition on the evening of the 21st.

That portion of my command which had remained at Wilmington, under Major General Terry, moved from that point March 15th, reached Faison's depot on the 20th, and in compliance with your orders, moved from that point to Cox's Bridge, and secured crossing of the Neuse on the 23d. Your plans for concentration of your entire army about this place having been fully accomplished on the 23d inst., I then had the honor of reporting to you in person, and uniting my troops to their old comrades after a separation of near five months, their results in [illegible] will ever furnish bright pages [illegible] it is hoped prove decisive in [illegible] rebellion.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General.

Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

The American People will heal [illegible] leading Militant between Lieut. Gen. Grant and [illegible] subordinates who have led the armies [illegible] to the magnificent triumphs of the last fashion there exists not merely perfect accord and but the fullest mutual confidence, the most fraternal esteem and trust. Each feels that the other has acted well his part, and that the conclusive victories of the Union cause do honor to each and all, being the fruits of their well-combined efforts and their perfect co-operation. We sincerely hope that it may be found practicable to hold the contemplated grand review near Washington, and that Grant, Sherman, Meade, Sheridan, Hancock, Howard, and their compeers, may all be present. It seems to us that the soldiers would be willing to postpone for a few days their eagerly awaited return to their homes in order to participate in such a parade, the like of which may not be seen on this continent for a century to come.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEW THREE CENT PIECES have made their appearance in this city, and may be commended for their beauty. They are manufactured of nickel and copper, in such proportions that they are warranted not to tarnish. The new coin is a manifest improvement upon its smaller prototype, being the size of a silver dime. It bears on one side the head of the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by the words—"United States of America, 1865." On the reverse side, the numerals "III," inclosed in a wreath.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 31.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL HAS THE GREAT satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied, for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 20-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 56.

Gratuitous issues of rations to citizens will cease on and after the 31st of May instant.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander, which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be re-sold, but shall be used for his or her own family, or be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost to the government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Major General Schofield,

J. A. CAMPBELL,

DAILY EVENING

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

ADVERTISING AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

[illegible] Advertising Agents in the City of New York, are authorized to act as Agents for the Daily Progress, and all Advertisements left with them will be inserted at the usual rates.

[illegible] Advertising Agents in the City of Boston, are authorized to act as Agents for the Daily Progress, and all Advertisements left with them will be inserted at the usual rates.

[illegible] Advertising Agents in the City of Philadelphia, are authorized to act as Agents for the Daily Progress, and all Advertisements left with them will be inserted at the usual rates.

[illegible] Advertising Agents in the City of Baltimore, are authorized to act as Agents for the Daily Progress, and all Advertisements left with them will be inserted at the usual rates.

[illegible] Advertising Agents in the City of Washington, D. C., are authorized to act as Agents for the Daily Progress, and all Advertisements left with them will be inserted at the usual rates.

[illegible] Advertising Agents in the City of New York, are authorized to act as Agents for the Daily Progress, and all Advertisements left with them will be inserted at the usual rates.

[illegible] Advertising Agents in the City of Boston, are authorized to act as Agents for the Daily Progress, and all Advertisements left with them will be inserted at the usual rates.

[illegible] Advertising Agents in the City of Philadelphia, are authorized to act as Agents for the Daily Progress, and all Advertisements left with them will be inserted at the usual rates.

[illegible] Advertising Agents in the City of Baltimore, are authorized to act as Agents for the Daily Progress, and all Advertisements left with them will be inserted at the usual rates.

[illegible] Advertising Agents in the City of Washington, D. C., are authorized to act as Agents for the Daily Progress, and all Advertisements left with them will be inserted at the usual rates.

THE COAL QUESTION.

A Singular fact in many persons minds, after seeing our troops [illegible] that we have just [illegible] a struggling [illegible]. That it has caused long, [illegible] of the most long enough, all will admit; but, for the magnitude of the armies, the results involved, the resources and the determined courage of the contestants, it has been the shortest war on record for the accomplishment of the object intended. In firmness, it was never equalled, and never excelled in the skill of its commanders and the bravery of its troops; and considering what has been achieved it has been comparatively a short war. Perhaps no object so great was ever before accomplished in so short a space of time.

That object was to maintain and perpetuate a government; and the result has been achieved in four years, four, probably the most extraordinary the [illegible] and best formed [illegible] ever existed. This government of [illegible] is [illegible] a powerful one. By means [illegible] by this; but England was at war almost all the [illegible] to [illegible], a period [illegible] years [illegible] a government on a free basis.—Other nations have fought until both belligerents were exhausted, then fell back, recuperated, and again resumed the world; their progressing were through a series of years, generally [illegible] to the embarrassment, suffering and ruin of the people. Wars have been declared and others, promoted from [illegible] to gratification.

But our war has been ended in four years, and instead of ending in [illegible], and destruction it has given us freedom and honor; it has left [illegible] shadow of the possibility of a doubt that we now have a government—one that will be more thoroughly cherished at home and more respected abroad than ever. Our armies and navies have been strengthened, and the world may well stand in awe of us and reverence our flag more [illegible]. Our [illegible] have been interrupted for a time; but they will now flourish again and rise to a more prosperous condition than ever. Our schools will be re-established, and the cause of education will receive a new impetus; and our great agricultural interests will soon recover from their temporary paralysis, and we shall be a greater, happier, and more prosperous people than we were before the war.

We repeat, that for the magnitude of the objects accomplished we have had the shortest war on record.

Have Mercy upon Them.—The big editor goes to theater parties, and stays until the "wee sma' hours" of the night, and the little editor whistles down the lane, and goes, where he knows; but the Local, following both interest and inclination, stays at home, subdues the bear. It is [illegible] that some day should mind the [illegible] as it is among the Indians that one of their number should remain sober while the others kill the [illegible]. But we expect to give them the [illegible] of these days, when Peace shall have repulsed the [illegible], and brought order out of the chaos of War, and revive our beloved [illegible], when [illegible] may remain on our [illegible] and glad eyes the peaceful calm below, and feel the invigorating, health-restoring breezes that [illegible] sweep. Forever fan the brow, strengthen the muscles and sinews, regulate the circulation of the blood, and give rose and vigor to the system. There is not world more than all the drugs of the apothecary. And now to think of peaches, pheasants, quails, spotted trout, cabbage heads as big as half bushels, Irish potatoes, the finest apples and the most luscious peaches in the world, [illegible] grapes, pears, plums, &c., &c.! We are going to the mountains by-and-bye.

Salisbury Prison.—The walls of the old factory prison at Salisbury stand out in view of the passengers on the North Carolina Railroad like the [illegible] remains of some lightning [illegible] forever, and no doubt that many a Federal officer and soldier, as he passes the spot, breathes a secret curse upon it, which [illegible] remembers the sufferings and privations of those so long confined there, some of whom were, perhaps, his friends or kindred. Let such learn, if they have not yet done so, that the control of that institution was not in the hands of North Carolinians, but that most of the shady bomb-proofs there, were appropriated as retreats to [illegible] fire-eaters from other States. We mention this fact, so that if curses be made on the place and those who managed it to the infliction of such misery upon the helpless inmates, they may take the proper direction and light on the right heads.

When Will They Come?—We think we are asked at least twenty times a day if Mr. Holden

[illegible] Governor [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] Gen. Ed. Gaither, Adjutant General [illegible] Major Gen. Sherman, Commanding [illegible] Gen. Orr, Provisional Governor of South Carolina, [illegible] General Order, [illegible] the two gallant Generals [illegible], professional [illegible] Gen. Sherman [illegible] Gen. Orr, and in fact all persons, including that numerous class wishing to get [illegible] for [illegible] interested in the provisions of said Order.

The [illegible] of all [illegible] especially guerillas and [illegible], is also called to General Orders, No. 18. It says they show this class of desperate characters [illegible] that their [illegible] is too small a field for their piratical operations, and that they will [illegible] in the [illegible] justice of [illegible] upon.

Bishop Atkinson.—Bishop Atkinson gives notice that the Annual Meeting of the Council of the Diocese of North Carolina, appointed to be held in Christ Church, Raleigh, on the second Wednesday in June next, is postponed for the present. [illegible] Bishop will [illegible] to grant of the time and place at which it will be held.

Wanton or [illegible].—The way of the Baltimore Patriot [illegible] Bad Men, & Disunion Rag can only [illegible] by the Decree of Liberty to hang her newly created [illegible]. We think it more protestant that the larger portion of it has been [illegible] by a little native hemp for the purpose of hanging traitors on.

The Salisbury Banner says that town is supremely quiet under the government of Col. Butterfield, who seems to know precisely what the people want. He is a most accomplished officer and gentleman.

For an Ice-Cool Glass of Soda Water go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. 21tf

For a good Cigar go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. 21tf

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.

Improved Time, and Connections, And Golds-boro' and Raleigh Lines.

[illegible]

Cars will leave Newbern for Raleigh at [illegible] A. M.
For Morehead City at 4.30 P. M.
Returning.
Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 A. M.
Leave Morehead City for New Berne at 5.30 A. M.
WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.
Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4.45 A. M.
J. D. VAN DYNE,
Superintendent.
May 16-tf

UNION MEETING.

A UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD AT NEW BERN, at the House of E. E. Brown, Esq., on Saturday, June 3d, 1865. Some prominent gentlemen are expected to be present and address the meeting. Let our citizens rally for a large assemblage.
MANY UNION MEN.
May 24-3t
Standard copy.

NEWBERN COTTON GIN COMPANY.

POLLOCK STREET,

(First door from Back Street.)

This Company have at great expense erected suitable Buildings and Machinery for Ginning Cotton by Steam Power, and are prepared to Gin and Press Cotton on liberal terms, and solicits the patronage of the Cotton Growers of this vicinity.
Apply to LELAND, BIGLOW & CO., Agents.
May 16-1m

Eatman's Hotel,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.,

South and Opposite the Court House Square.

BOARD CAN BE HAD BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

HIS LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE BUSINESS, and his personal terms his best efforts to provide for the comfort of his guests, he feels assured will entitle him to public patronage.
May 19-1m

ROOMS TO RENT.

TWO OR THREE GOOD SIZED AIRY ROOMS, well ventilated. A fireplace in each room. They are situated in a pleasant part of the Eastern ward of the City, and will be rented by the month, or for a longer period. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
May 23-d1w

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL IS WANTED, for whom services good wages will be paid. A competent woman can find a good home by immediate application at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
May 23-tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northwest of the city of Raleigh. The present improvements are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentlemen acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interest in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C.
April 30

LOST.

A FULL MANDLE RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office.
May 12-tf

TO WILLIAM H. CARTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. May 19, 1865.

The war is over: Protection and amnesty is offered, and you can now return home in safety. Report to commandant of nearest military post, and you will no doubt be assisted in getting home. All well at home.
S. S. CARTER,
Gholson, P. O. N. C.

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers please copy or notice. (May 19-d1w)

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY

RECOMMENDED

TO THE PATRONAGE OF THE LOVERS OF Good Reading Matter.

The Southern Field and Fireside,

[illegible] great pleasure in introducing to [illegible] the first number of the above [illegible] which will be issued [illegible] on the [illegible] of June. [illegible] to obtain a [illegible] [illegible] will be published for [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] so favored entirely to

POETS LITERATURE

It is a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DAILY ...

WEDNESDAY MAY 24, 1865

LATEST NEWS

...

...

...